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(54) **DISPLAY APPARATUS**

ANZEIGEVORRICHTUNG

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Description

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

[0001] This application is based on and claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2019-0149894, filed on November 20, 2019, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0002] The disclosure relates to a display apparatus, and more particularly, to a display apparatus capable of performing local dimming.

2. Description of Related Art

[0003] A display apparatus that displays an image is an apparatus that uses a display panel to display the image and is used in various devices such as televisions (TVs), computer monitors, smartphones, etc. However, a general display apparatus needs a backlight unit including a separate light source because it is not capable of self-emitting light, and the display panel locates the backlight unit at the rear of a liquid crystal display (LCD).

[0004] The backlight unit is a dimming device that irradiates light uniformly over the entire display panel, and a display panel including a general backlight unit uses a light-emitting diode (LED) of a certain color as a light source.

[0005] Meanwhile, the backlight unit includes a light guide plate that diffuses light, thus uniformly emitting light. However, there is a limitation in achieving local dimming that differentiates a brightness according to a position.

[0006] US 20190285950 discloses a display that may have a pixel array such as a liquid crystal pixel array. The pixel array may be illuminated with backlight illumination from a backlight unit. The backlight unit may include a printed circuit board, a plurality of light-emitting diodes mounted on the printed circuit board, at least one light spreading layer formed over the printed circuit board that spreads light received from the plurality of light-emitting diodes, a partially reflective layer formed over the at least one light spreading layer, a color conversion layer formed over the partially reflective layer, a collimating layer formed over the color conversion layer, a brightness enhancement film formed over the collimating layer, and a diffuser formed over the brightness enhancement film. The at least one light spreading layer may include two light spreading layers with elongated protrusions that are rotated relative to each other. US 2018/120639 A1 discloses a display device with a direct type backlight adapted for local dimming by the addition of a pixelated liquid crystal shutter between the light sources and the display panel.

SUMMARY

[0007] Embodiments of the disclosure provide a display apparatus capable of performing local dimming to improve a contrast ratio.

[0008] Additional aspects will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the presented embodiments of the disclosure.

[0009] According to an aspect, there is provided a display apparatus as set out in claim 1. Optional features are set out in the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The above and other aspects, features, and advantages of certain embodiments of the present disclosure will be more apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a display apparatus according to an embodiment;

FIG. 2A illustrates a traveling path of light when a selective transmission member is arranged between a light source array and a color conversion layer, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 2B illustrates a traveling path of light when a selective transmission member is not arranged between a light source array and a color conversion layer, according to an embodiment, which is not according to the claims;

FIG. 3 is a reference view for describing a relationship between a particular angle and a dimming size, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 4 illustrates a display apparatus including a plurality of selective transmission members, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 5 illustrates a display apparatus according to an embodiment;

FIG. 6 illustrates a display apparatus including an electro-optic layer, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 7 illustrates a display apparatus including an electro-optic layer, according to an embodiment; and

FIG. 8 illustrates a head-up display apparatus, according to an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] Hereinafter, a display apparatus according to various embodiments of the disclosure will be disclosed with reference to the accompanying drawings. The width and thickness of layers or regions illustrated in the accompanying drawings may be exaggerated for clarity of the specification and convenience of explanation. Throughout the detailed description, identical reference numerals refer to identical elements.

[0012] Terms such as "comprise" and "include" used

in the embodiments of the disclosure should not be interpreted as including all of elements or operations described herein, and should be interpreted as excluding some of the elements or operations or as further including additional elements or operations.

[0013] Throughout the disclosure, the expression "at least one of a, b or c" indicates only a, only b, only c, both a and b, both a and c, both b and c, all of a, b, and c, or variations thereof.

[0014] Hereinbelow, an expression such as "above" or "on" may include not only the meaning of "immediately on/under/to the left/to the right in a contact manner", but also the meaning of "on/under/to the left/to the right in a non-contact manner". Hereinafter, embodiments of the disclosure of the disclosure will be described in detail for illustration with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0015] Terms such as first, second, and the like may be used to describe various elements, but the elements should not be limited to those terms. These terms may be used for the purpose of distinguishing one element from another element.

[0016] FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a display apparatus 100 according to an embodiment.

[0017] Referring to FIG. 1, the display apparatus 100 includes a light source array 110 in which a plurality of light sources 112 are arranged, a color conversion layer 130 that emits white light LW by using light emitted from the light source array 110, and a display panel 140 that outputs an image by using the white light LW.

[0018] In the light source array 110, the plurality of light sources 112 may be arranged two-dimensionally. Each of the plurality of light sources 112 may emit light. The light source 112 may include a light-emitting diode (LED). The LED may be provided in the form of a package in which an LED chip is mounted on a substrate and resin is filled. However, unlike in the current embodiment of the disclosure, as the light source 112, a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) or an external electrode fluorescent lamp (EEFL) may be used.

[0019] The light source 112 may emit light of a certain color. Herein, the light of the certain color may include light in blue. The light in blue may mean light that has a wavelength of about 400 nm to about 500 nm and is visually seen as blue. The light source 112 may be implemented using a blue light-emitting diode to emit light in blue.

[0020] The plurality of light sources 112 may be arranged spaced at certain intervals on a light source substrate 120. The light source substrate 120 may include a light source controller connected with the light source 112. The light source controller may analyze an image displayed on the display panel 140 to output a local dimming signal and control a luminance of light generated by the light source 112 in response to the local dimming signal. For example, the light source controller may independently control the plurality of light sources 112 and group the plurality of light sources 112 to control each group of the light sources 112. In an embodiment, the

light source controller may be provided as being mounted on a separate circuit board and a position thereof is not specially limited.

[0021] The color conversion layer 130 may include a base layer 132 and a plurality of color conversion particles 134 and 136 that are distributed in the base layer 132 and convert the light into light having a certain color.

[0022] The base layer 132 may be formed of a transparent polymer material. For example, the base layer 132 may be transparent cure resin.

[0023] Each of the plurality of color conversion particles 134 and 136 may absorb at least a part of incident light and emit light having a certain color or transmit or pass the light therethrough.

[0024] When the light incident on the color conversion layer 130 has enough energy to excite the color conversion particles 134 and 136, the color conversion particles 134 and 136 may be excited by absorbing at least a part of the incident light, and may then be stabilized and emit light having a certain color. On the other hand, when the incident light has energy that is not sufficient for exciting the color conversion particles 134 and 136, the incident light may be emitted by passing through the color conversion layer 130.

[0025] For example, according to a particle size of a color conversion particle, the color of the light radiated from the color conversion particle may be determined. Overall, for a large particle size, light having a long wavelength may be generated, and for a small particle size, light having a short wavelength may be generated.

[0026] According to the current embodiment of the disclosure, each of the color conversion particles 134 and 135 may include a quantum dot (QD). The light emitted from the color conversion particles 134 and 136 of the color conversion layer 130 may be radiated in various directions.

[0027] For example, the plurality of color conversion particles 134 and 136 may include a plurality of first color conversion particles 134 and a plurality of second color conversion particles 136. Each of the first color conversion particles 134 may absorb light having a first wavelength band and convert the absorbed light into light having a second wavelength band. A central wavelength of the second wavelength band may be greater than that of the first wavelength band. For example, the first wavelength band may be about 400 nm to about 500 nm, and the second wavelength band may be about 480 nm to about 560 nm. That is, each of the first color conversion particles 134 may substantially convert blue light L_B into green light L_G .

[0028] Each of the second color conversion particles 136 may absorb the light having the first wavelength band and convert the absorbed light into light having a third wavelength band. A central wavelength of the third wavelength band may be less than that of the second wavelength band. For example, the third wavelength band may be about 640 nm to about 780 nm. That is, each of the second color conversion particles 136 may substantially

convert blue light L_B into red light L_R .

[0029] As described above, according to the size of each of the color conversion particles 134 and 136, a wavelength of light generated by the corresponding color conversion particles 134 and 136 may be determined. According to the current embodiment of the disclosure, the size of each of the first color conversion particles 134 may be less than that of each of the second color conversion particles 136.

[0030] Although not shown, the color conversion layer 130 may further include scattering devices. The scattering devices may be mixed with the first color conversion particles 134 and the second color conversion particles 136.

[0031] The display panel 140 may be provided in front of the color conversion layer 130 and block or transmit the light emitted from the color conversion layer 130 to form an image. The display panel 140 may be, for example, a liquid crystal display panel 140.

[0032] The display panel 140 may include a plurality of pixels. The plurality of pixels included in the display panel 140 may independently block or transmit the light emitted from the color conversion layer 130, and the light passing through the plurality of pixels may form an image. For example, to implement the plurality of pixels, the display panel 140 may include a first polarization film, a transparent substrate, a pixel electrode, a thin film transistor, a liquid crystal layer, a common electrode, a color filter, etc.

[0033] A control assembly 150 may include a control circuit that controls operations of the display panel 140 and the light source array 110. The control circuit may process image data received from an external content source and transmit the image data to the display panel 140.

[0034] The display apparatus 100 further includes a selective transmission member 160 that is arranged between the light source array 110 and the color conversion layer 130, transmits light incident from the light source array 110 through the color conversion layer 130, and does not transmit the light converted in the color conversion layer 130 toward the light source array 110. The selective transmission member 160 may totally reflect the light converted in the color conversion layer 130 when the converted light is incident thereon.

[0035] The selective transmission member 160 may have optical properties including a plurality of different material layers. Incident light satisfying a certain condition may be totally reflected by interaction between the plurality of material layers and the incident light. For example, on an interfacial face between media having different refractive indices, light is refracted and reflected and passes, in which a total amount of reflected light and a total amount of transmitted light may be determined by interference between reflected light and transmitted light in multiple paths caused by a plurality of interfacial faces.

[0036] By considering such interference, a refractive index and a thickness of each layer may be determined

to totally reflect the light satisfying the certain condition. Based on that the optical properties depend on a wavelength of incident light, the selective transmission member 160 may be designed to totally reflect light having a certain wavelength band, which is incident at a set reference angle, in which a transmissivity and a reflectivity vary with an incidence angle for light having other a different wavelength. The selective transmission member 160 may be referred to as, but not limited to, a dichroic filter.

[0037] The refractive index and thickness of the material layer may be determined such that the selective transmission member 160 according to an embodiment transmits light incident from the light source array 110 to the color conversion layer 130 and does not transmit the light converted in the color conversion layer 130 to the light source array 110. For example, the blue light L_B may be emitted to the light source array 110, whereas the light converted in the color conversion layer 130 may be green light L_G or red light L_R . Thus, the selective transmission member 160 may selectively transmit or reflect the light according to a wavelength of the incident light.

[0038] FIG. 2A illustrates a traveling path of light when the selective transmission member 160 is arranged between the light source array 110 and the color conversion layer 130, according to an embodiment. To facilitate convenience of a description, the light source array 110 may be assumed to perform local dimming for each light source. Then, a size of local dimming may be a certain range including one light source 112. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto. The size of local dimming may also be a certain range including a plurality of light sources 112.

[0039] As shown in FIG. 2A, one light source 112 of the light source array 110 may be in an on state where the light is emitted, and another light source 112 that is adjacent to the light source 112 may be in an off state where the light is not emitted. The light source 112 emitting light may be referred to as an on-light source 112a, and the light source 112 that does not emit light may be referred to as an off-light source 112b. A region in which an image is generated using light mainly emitted from the on-light source 112a to correspond to the on-light source 112a of the display apparatus 100 may be referred to as a dimming-on region 210, and a region corresponding to the off-light source 112b may be referred to as a dimming-off region 220.

[0040] The light emitted from the on-light source 112a may be incident to the color conversion layer 130 by passing through the selective transmission member 160. A part of the light may go to the display panel 140 by passing through the color conversion layer 130. A partial light may be incident to the color conversion particles 134 and 136 scattered in the color conversion layer 130. The light incident on the first color conversion particles 134 may be converted into green light L_G , and the light incident on the second color conversion particles 136 may be converted into red light L_R . Thus, the color conversion layer

130 may emit white light L_w including blue light L_B , green light L_G , and red light L_R .

[0041] Meanwhile, the partial converted green light L_G or red light L_R may go to the selective transmission member 160. The converted green light L_G or red light L_R incident to the selective transmission member 160 may be totally reflected from the selective transmission member 160 and emitted toward the display panel 140. A traveling space of the converted green light L_G or red light L_R may be limited in the color conversion layer 130, such that the converted green light L_G or red light L_R may go relatively short in the color conversion layer 130 and thus may be emitted to the display panel 140. Thus, a probability of the converted green light L_G or red light L_R being emitted in the color conversion layer 130 overlapping with the off-light source 112b is low. Hence, a contrast ratio may be improved in local dimming.

[0042] FIG. 2B illustrates a traveling path of light when a selective transmission member is not arranged between a light source array and a color conversion layer, according to an embodiment, which is not according to the claims. As shown in FIG. 2B, the light L_B emitted from the on-light source 112a may be incident to the color conversion layer 130. A part of the light L_B may go to the display panel 140 by passing through the color conversion layer 130. A part of the light L_B may be incident to the color conversion particles 134 and 136 scattered in the color conversion layer 130. The light L_B incident to the first color conversion particles 134 may be converted into the green light L_G , and the light L_B incident to the second color conversion particles 136 may be converted into red light L_R . Thus, the color conversion layer 130 may emit white light L_w including blue light L_B , green light L_G , and red light L_R .

[0043] Meanwhile, a part of the converted green light L_G and red light L_R may go to the light source array 110. Due to absence of the selective transmission member 160, the converted light L_G and light L_R may go to the light source array 110, may be reflected from the light source array 110 and the substrate, and may be incident again to the color conversion layer 130 overlapping with the off-light source 112b, thus going to the display panel 140. In spite of local dimming, the green light L_G and the red light L_R may pass through a region of the display panel 140 corresponding to the off-light source 112b, which may be noise degrading a contrast ratio of a color.

[0044] Thus, the selective transmission member 160 may prevent light from going to the region of the display panel 140 in a dimming-off region in local dimming, thereby effectively controlling luminance.

[0045] Even the selective transmission member 160 passes through light incident from the light source array 110, a refractive index and a thickness of each material layer may be determined such that a transmissivity and a reflectivity change with an incidence angle. For example, a refractive index and a thickness of each material layer may be designed such that for an incidence angle of 0 degree, a transmissivity is highest, and a transmissivity decreases and a reflectivity increases as the incidence angle increases.

sivity decreases and a reflectivity increases as the incidence angle increases.

[0046] Alternatively, a refractive index, a thickness, etc., of each material layer may be designed such that a transmissivity of a region of the selective transmission member 160, which overlaps with the light-emitting light source 112, may be higher than that of a region of the selective transmission member 160, which does not overlap with the light-emitting light source 112 and a reflectivity of the region of the selective transmission member 160, which overlaps with the light-emitting light source 112, may be lower than that of the region of the selective transmission member 160, which does not overlap with the light-emitting light source 112.

[0047] Alternatively, a refractive index, a thickness, etc., of each material layer may be designed such that light incident on the selective transmission member 160 at a certain angle or more has a reflectivity higher than a transmissivity. The certain angle may be determined by a dimming size S of the light source array 110 and a distance D between the light source array 110 and the selective transmission member 160.

[0048] FIG. 3 is a reference view for describing a relationship between a particular angle and a dimming size, according to an embodiment. When the light source array 110 performs local dimming in the unit of the light source 112, the size S of local dimming may be a certain range including one light source 112, as shown in FIG. 3.

[0049] A tangent of a certain angle θ may be the size S of local dimming with respect to the distance D between the selective transmission member 160 and the light source substrate 120.

[Equation 1]

$$\tan \theta = S/D$$

[0050] The light incident at the certain angle θ has a transmissivity higher than a reflectivity, whereas light incident at an angle larger than the certain angle θ may have a reflectivity higher than a transmissivity. Hence, more light emitted from the light source 112 overlapping with the selective transmission member 160 may be incident to the color conversion layer 130, and less light emitted from the light source 112 not overlapping with the selective transmission member 160 may be incident to the color conversion layer 130, thereby more effectively implementing local dimming. For example, a transmissivity of light emitted from a region of the light source 112 not overlapping with the selective transmission member 160 may be less than or equal to about 30% of a transmissivity of light emitted from a region of the light source 112 overlapping with the selective transmission member 160.

[0051] As such, light transmission or non-transmission of the selective transmission member 160 may vary with a wavelength of light incident thereto, and a transmissivity

and a reflectivity change with an incidence angle, such that luminance control may be effective and color definition may be improved when the light source array 110 operates with a local dimming signal.

[0052] The display apparatus 100 may also include various optical members that adjust a traveling path of light. For example, the display apparatus 100 may further include a diffusion plate that diffuses white light emitted from a backlight unit to make overall color and brightness of an image displayed on the display panel 140 uniform, a prism sheet that increases luminance by refracting or gathering the light diffused by the diffusion plate, a dual brightness enhancement film that enhances light gathering power by using polarization characteristics. The display apparatus 100 may also include a heat radiating plate that removes heat generated in the light source 112.

[0053] FIG. 4 illustrates a display apparatus 100 including a plurality of selective transmission members 160 and 170, according to an embodiment. Comparing FIG. 1 with FIG. 4, the color conversion layer 130 in FIG. 4 may include a first color conversion layer 130a including the plurality of first color conversion particles 134 that convert blue light L_B into green light L_G and a second color conversion layer 130b including the plurality of second color conversion particles 136 that convert at least one of blue light L_B or green light L_G into red light L_R .

[0054] The selective transmission member 160 may be arranged between the light source array 110 and the first color conversion layer 130a. The selective transmission member 160 may transmit light incident from the light source array 110 to the first color conversion layer 130a, and may not transmit converted light incident from the first color conversion layer 130a, i.e., the red light L_R . The selective transmission member 160 may be identical to the selective transmission member 160 described above with reference to FIG. 1.

[0055] Meanwhile, another selective transmission member 170 may be further arranged between the first color conversion layer 130a and the second color conversion layer 130b. The selective transmission member 170 may transmit light incident from the first color conversion layer 130a, e.g., the blue light L_B and the green light L_G to the second color conversion layer 130b, and may not transmit the light converted in the second color conversion layer 130b, i.e., the red light L_R . Thus, traveling paths of the green light L_G and the red light L_R respectively in the first color conversion layer 130a and the second color conversion layer 130b are short, such that a probability of light going to the dimming-off region 220 may be reduced.

[0056] FIG. 5 illustrates a display apparatus 100 according to an embodiment. Comparing FIG. 1 with FIG. 5, a color conversion layer 130c of FIG. 5 may include a plurality of barriers 138 arranged spaced apart from each other in the color conversion layer 130c. The plurality of barriers 138 may be parallel with an arrangement direction of the light sources 112 of the light source array 110.

[0057] The barrier 138 may be arranged in a region of

the color conversion layer 130c, which does not overlap with the light sources 112, to partition a local dimming region. Although it is illustrated that the barrier 138 is arranged for each light source 112, the disclosure is not limited thereto. When a plurality of light sources are grouped to define a local dimming region, the barrier 138 may be arranged spaced in the unit of a plurality of grouped light sources. The barrier 138 may include a reflective material. Hence, a light density of the dimming-region 210 of the color conversion layer 130 may be improved.

[0058] FIG. 6 illustrates a display apparatus 100 including an electro-optic layer 180 according to an embodiment. Comparing FIG. 1 with FIG. 6, as shown in FIG. 6, the display apparatus 100 may further include the electro-optic layer 180 capable of adjusting a transmissivity with respect to the selective transmission member 160 based on optical characteristics thereof that change with an applied electric signal. The electro-optic layer 180 may include a plurality of electro-optic particles having optical characteristics that change with an electric signal.

[0059] The display apparatus 100 may further include an electrode part 190 that applies an electric signal to the electro-optic layer 180. The electrode part 190 may include a plurality of electrode pairs 192 and 194 arranged spaced with the electro-optic layer 180 therebetween. The plurality of electrode pairs 192 and 194 may be arranged spaced in the unit of a dimming region. For example, each of the plurality of electrode pairs 192 and 194 may be arranged corresponding to each of the plurality of light sources. More specifically, each of the plurality of electrode pairs 192 and 194 may be arranged overlappingly with the corresponding light source 112.

[0060] The electro-optic particles are substances having an electro-optic effect. The electro-optic effect is a phenomenon in which optical characteristics change with an electric field, and a refractive index, a phase delay, polarization characteristics, etc., of electro-optic particles may change with presence or absence of an electric field and/or a strength of the electric field.

[0061] The electro-optic particles may include liquid crystal. At least one of a refractive index or polarization characteristics of the liquid crystal may change with presence or absence of an electric field and/or a strength of the electric field. For example, polymer dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC), polymer network liquid crystal (PNLC), cholesteric liquid crystal, smectic liquid crystal, etc., may be used as electro-optic particles.

[0062] Upon application of an electric field to the electro-optic layer 180, the electro-optic particles may identically refract incident light. In other words, light incident on the electro-optic particle may be refracted with an identical refractive index regardless of an incidence position, and the light may be refracted in the same direction regardless of the incidence position. Thus, upon application of an electric field to the electro-optic layer 180, the electro-optic particles may become transparent. That is, the electro-optic particles may transmit the incident

light.

[0063] When the electric field is not applied to the electro-optic layer 180, the electro-optic particles may refract incident light with a different refractive index in a different direction according to a position. In other words, the light incident on the electro-optic particle may be refracted at a different refractive index according to a position in which the light is incident. Thus, when the electric field is not applied to the electro-optic particle, the electro-optic particle may become opaque. That is, the electro-optic particles may scatter the incident light.

[0064] For example, an electric signal may be applied to an electrode pair arranged on the dimming-on region 210, and an electric signal may not be applied to an electrode pair arranged on the dimming-off region 220. Light traveling on the dimming-on region 210 may go straight due to absence of an influence of an electro-optic particle and may be incident to the selective transmission member 160. On the other hand, when the light traveling on the dimming-off region 220 is incident to the electro-optic layer 180, the light may be scattered by the electro-optic particle. Thus, the amount of light incident on the selective transmission member 160 may be reduced.

[0065] The electro-optic particle may include an electro-wetting material in addition to liquid crystal. Electro-wettability may mean that surface tension of liquid is changed using electricity, and upon application of an electric signal, wettability of an electro-wetting material increases, thus scattering incident light, and unless the electric signal is not applied, the wettability decreases, reducing disturbance of the traveling path of light.

[0066] While it is illustrated in FIG. 6 that the electro-optic layer 180 is arranged between the light source array 110 and the selective transmission member 160, the disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0067] FIG. 7 illustrates a display apparatus 100 including the electro-optic layer 180 according to an embodiment. As shown in FIG. 7, the electro-optic layer 180 may be arranged between the color conversion layer 130 and the display panel 140. When the electro-optic layer 180 is arranged between the color conversion layer 130 and the display panel 140, white light L_w may be prevented from being incident to a region of the display panel 140 arranged in the dimming-off region 220.

[0068] A display apparatus capable of performing such local dimming may be implemented in various forms such as a TV, a monitor, a portable multimedia device, a portable communication device, a portable computing device, etc., to visually display an image. In particular, the display apparatus capable of performing local dimming may be useful for a display apparatus that projects an image to a real environment to implement augmented reality (AR) where the image appears to exist in the real environment, e.g., a head-up display or a see-through display.

[0069] FIG. 8 illustrates an example of a head-up display apparatus 200. As shown in FIG. 8, the head-up display apparatus 200 may include a spatial light modu-

lator 208, an image enlargement member 212 that enlarges an image generated in the spatial light modulator 208, and an image convergence member 230 that converges the enlarged image and an image corresponding to an external environment into a certain space. The certain space may be a user's visual organ 10, e.g., a pupil.

[0070] The spatial light modulator 208 may include the above-described display apparatus 100. The spatial light modulator 208 according to an embodiment may provide an image by using light sources arranged two-dimensionally, thereby providing an image having a higher resolution than a spatial light modulator of a scanning type. With the head-up display apparatus 200, the user does not need to directly see the spatial light modulator 208 to recognize the image. Thus, the spatial light modulator 208 may be small.

[0071] Meanwhile, an image generated in the small spatial light modulator 208 is also small, such that the image enlargement member 212 may enlarge an image generated in the display apparatus 100. The image enlargement member 212 may enlarge the image corresponding to a range of an angle of view or field of view. The image enlargement member 212 may be an optical member such as a convex lens, etc.

[0072] The image convergence member 230 may change at least one of an optical path of the enlarged image or an optical path of a real environment for convergence into one region, i.e., a user's visual organ 10. The image convergence member 230 may include a beam splitter, a transmissive film, a fold mirror, an anisotropic mirror, etc.

[0073] Although not shown, a lens may be further arranged between the image convergence member 230 and the user's visual organ 10. The lens is arranged close to the visual organ, such that the focal length of the lens may be shorter than the diameter of the lens. As a result, a wide angle of view or field of view may be easily secured. The lens may be an anisotropic mirror, more specifically, a polarization-dependent birefringence lens.

[0074] As such, when the image generated in the small spatial light modulator 208, i.e., the display apparatus is recognized together with the external environment, brightness and definition of the image may be important factors. The display apparatus 100 according to an embodiment may improve the quality of the image by implementing local dimming, thus being useful for a head-up display apparatus.

[0075] The display apparatus according to an embodiment may improve a contrast ratio by local dimming.

[0076] By applying the display apparatus according to an embodiment to the head-up display apparatus, an image having a high resolution and an enhanced contrast ratio may be provided.

[0077] So far, the disclosure has been described with reference to the embodiments of the disclosure. It would be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that the disclosure may be implemented in a modified form without departing from the scope of the claims.

Claims**1.** A display apparatus (100) comprising:

a light source array (110) in which a plurality of light sources emitting light and configured to be controlled according to a local dimming driving scheme are arranged;

a color conversion layer (130) comprising color conversion particles (134, 136) that convert the emitted light into light of a certain color, and configured to emit white light (LW) by using the converted light;

a display panel (140) configured to generate an image by using the white light; and

a selective transmission member (160) which is arranged between the light source array and the color conversion layer, and configured to transmit the emitted light to the color conversion layer, and to block light converted in the color conversion layer (130) propagating towards the light source array,

wherein a transmissivity of a first region corresponding to a light source, which is configured to emit the light, of the selective transmission member is greater than a transmissivity of a second region not corresponding to the light source, of the selective transmission member.

2. The display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the selective transmission member totally reflects the converted light incident thereon.**3.** The display apparatus of claim 1 or 2, wherein the selective transmission member comprises a transmissivity and a reflectivity that change with an incidence angle of the light.**4.** The display apparatus of claim 3, wherein, for light that is incident on the selective transmission member at an incidence angle equal to or greater than a certain angle, the reflectivity of the selective transmission member is greater than the transmissivity of the selective transmission member.**5.** The display apparatus of claim 4, wherein the certain angle is determined based on a size of a local dimming area and a distance between the light source array and the selective transmission member.**6.** The display apparatus of claim 5, wherein the first region comprises a region overlapping with the light source that emits the light.**7.** The display apparatus of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the transmissivity of light of the second region is less than or equal to 30% of the transmissivity of light of the first region.**8.** The display apparatus of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the selective transmission member comprises a combination of a plurality of material layers having different refractive indices.**9.** The display apparatus of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the color conversion layer further comprises a plurality of barriers (138) arranged spaced in parallel in a direction in which the plurality of light sources are arranged in the color conversion layer.**10.** The display apparatus of claim 9, wherein the plurality of barriers are arranged in a region of the color conversion layer that does not overlap with the plurality of light sources.**11.** The display apparatus of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the color conversion layer further comprises:

a first color conversion layer (130a) comprising first color conversion particles (134) that convert blue light into green light; and

a second color conversion layer (130b) comprising second color conversion particles (136) that convert the blue light into red light.

12. The display apparatus of claim 11, further comprising:

another selective transmission member (170) arranged between the first color conversion layer and the second color conversion layer, and configured to transmit the blue light and the green light and reflect the red light, wherein the second color conversion layer is disposed between the another selective transmission member and the display panel.

13. The display apparatus of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising:

an electro-optic layer (180) configured to adjust the amount of light that is incident on the selective transmission member, based on optical characteristics thereof that change with an applied electric signal; and

an electrode part configured to apply the applied electric signal to the electro-optic layer.

14. The display apparatus of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising:

an image enlargement member (212) configured to enlarge the image generated in the display panel; and

an image convergence member (230) config-

ured to converge the enlarged image and an image corresponding to an external environment into a certain space.

Patentansprüche

1. Anzeigevorrichtung (100), umfassend:

ein Lichtquellen-Array (110), in dem eine Vielzahl von Lichtquellen angeordnet sind, die Licht emittieren und dazu konfiguriert sind, gemäß einem lokalen Dimmer-Ansteuerschema gesteuert zu werden;

eine Farbumwandlungsschicht (130), die Farbumwandlungspartikel (134, 136) umfasst, die das emittierte Licht in Licht einer bestimmten Farbe umwandeln, und dazu konfiguriert ist, unter Verwendung des umgewandelten Lichts weißes Licht (LW) zu emittieren;

ein Anzeigefeld (140), das dazu konfiguriert ist, ein Bild unter Verwendung des weißen Lichts zu erzeugen; und

ein selektives Durchlasselement (160), das zwischen dem Lichtquellen-Array und der Farbumwandlungsschicht angeordnet ist und dazu konfiguriert ist, das emittierte Licht an die Farbumwandlungsschicht durchzulassen und in der Farbumwandlungsschicht (130) umgewandeltes Licht zu blockieren, das sich zu dem Lichtquellen-Array hin ausbreitet,

wobei eine Durchlässigkeit eines ersten Bereichs des selektiven Durchlasselements, der einer Lichtquelle entspricht, die dazu konfiguriert ist, das Licht zu emittieren, größer ist als eine Durchlässigkeit eines zweiten Bereichs des selektiven Durchlasselements, der nicht der Lichtquelle entspricht.

2. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das selektive Durchlasselement das darauf einfallende umgewandelte Licht vollständig reflektiert.

3. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das selektive Durchlasselement eine Durchlässigkeit und eine Reflektivität umfasst, die sich mit einem Einfallswinkel des Lichts ändern.

4. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei für Licht, das auf das selektive Durchlasselement unter einem Einfallswinkel, der gleich oder größer als ein bestimmter Winkel ist, einfällt, die Reflektivität des selektiven Durchlasselements größer als die Durchlässigkeit des selektiven Durchlasselements ist.

5. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei der bestimmte Winkel basierend auf einer Größe eines lokalen Dimmbereichs und einem Abstand zwischen

dem Lichtquellen-Array und dem selektiven Durchlasselement bestimmt wird.

6. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, wobei der erste Bereich einen Bereich umfasst, der die Lichtquelle überlappt, die das Licht emittiert.

7. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Lichtdurchlässigkeit des zweiten Bereichs kleiner oder gleich 30 % der Lichtdurchlässigkeit des ersten Bereichs ist.

8. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das selektive Durchlasselement eine Kombination aus einer Vielzahl von Materialschichten mit unterschiedlichen Brechungsindizes umfasst.

9. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Farbumwandlungsschicht ferner eine Vielzahl von Sperrn (138) umfasst, die parallel beabstandet in einer Richtung angeordnet sind, in der die Vielzahl von Lichtquellen in der Farbumwandlungsschicht angeordnet sind.

10. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 9, wobei die Vielzahl von Sperrn in einem Bereich der Farbumwandlungsschicht angeordnet sind, der die Vielzahl von Lichtquellen nicht überlappt.

11. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Farbumwandlungsschicht ferner umfasst:

eine erste Farbumwandlungsschicht (130a), die erste Farbumwandlungspartikel (134) umfasst, die blaues Licht in grünes Licht umwandeln; und eine zweite Farbumwandlungsschicht (130b), die zweite Farbumwandlungspartikel (136) umfasst, die das blaue Licht in rotes Licht umwandeln.

12. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, ferner umfassend:

ein weiteres selektives Durchlasselement (170), das zwischen der ersten Farbumwandlungsschicht und der zweiten Farbumwandlungsschicht angeordnet und dazu konfiguriert ist, das blaue Licht und das grüne Licht durchzulassen und das rote Licht zu reflektieren, wobei die zweite Farbumwandlungsschicht zwischen dem weiteren selektiven Durchlasselement und dem Anzeigefeld liegt.

13. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, ferner umfassend:

eine elektrooptische Schicht (180), die dazu konfiguriert ist, die Lichtmenge, die auf das selektive Durchlasselement einfällt, basierend auf optischen Eigenschaften davon, die sich mit einem angelegten elektrischen Signal ändern, anzupassen; und
einen Elektrodenteil, der dazu konfiguriert ist, das angelegte elektrische Signal an die elektrooptische Schicht anzulegen.

14. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, ferner umfassend:

ein Bildvergrößerungselement (212), das dazu konfiguriert ist, das in dem Anzeigefeld erzeugte Bild zu vergrößern; und
ein Bildkonvergenzelement (230), das dazu konfiguriert ist, das vergrößerte Bild und ein Bild, das einer externen Umgebung entspricht, in einen bestimmten Raum konvergieren zu lassen.

Revendications

1. Appareil d'affichage (100) comprenant :

un réseau de sources de lumière (110) dans lequel une pluralité de sources de lumière émettant de la lumière et configurées pour être commandées selon un schéma de pilotage de gradation local sont agencées ;
une couche de conversion de couleur (130) comprenant des particules de conversion de couleur (134, 136) qui convertissent la lumière émise en lumière d'une certaine couleur, et configurée pour émettre de la lumière blanche (LW) à l'aide de la lumière convertie ;
un panneau d'affichage (140) configuré pour générer une image à l'aide de la lumière blanche ; et
un élément de transmission sélective (160) qui est agencé entre le réseau de sources de lumière et la couche de conversion de couleur, et configuré pour transmettre la lumière émise à la couche de conversion de couleur, et pour bloquer la lumière convertie dans la couche de conversion de couleur (130) se propageant vers le réseau de sources de lumière,
une transmissivité d'une première zone correspondant à une source de lumière, qui est configurée pour émettre la lumière, de l'élément de transmission sélective étant supérieure à une transmissivité d'une seconde zone ne correspondant pas à la source de lumière, de l'élément de transmission sélective.

2. Appareil d'affichage selon la revendication 1, ledit élément de transmission sélective réfléchissant to-

talement la lumière convertie incidente sur celui-ci.

3. Appareil d'affichage selon la revendication 1 ou 2, ledit élément de transmission sélective comprenant une transmissivité et une réflectivité qui changent avec un angle d'incidence de la lumière.
4. Appareil d'affichage selon la revendication 3, pour la lumière qui est incidente sur l'élément de transmission sélective à un angle d'incidence supérieur ou égal à un certain angle, ladite réflectivité de l'élément de transmission sélective étant supérieure à la transmissivité de l'élément de transmission sélective.
5. Appareil d'affichage selon la revendication 4, ledit certain angle étant déterminé sur la base d'une taille d'une zone de gradation locale et d'une distance entre le réseau de sources de lumière et l'élément de transmission sélective.
6. Appareil d'affichage selon la revendication 5, ladite première zone comprenant une zone chevauchant la source de lumière qui émet la lumière.
7. Appareil d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, ladite transmissivité de la lumière de la seconde zone étant inférieure ou égale à 30 % de la transmissivité de la lumière de la première zone.
8. Appareil d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, ledit élément de transmission sélective comprenant une combinaison d'une pluralité de couches de matériau comportant des indices de réfraction différents.
9. Appareil d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, ladite couche de conversion de couleur comprenant en outre une pluralité de barrières (138) agencées espacées en parallèle dans une direction dans laquelle la pluralité de sources de lumière sont agencées dans la couche de conversion de couleur.
10. Appareil d'affichage selon la revendication 9, ladite pluralité de barrières étant agencées dans une zone de la couche de conversion de couleur qui ne chevauche pas la pluralité de sources de lumière.
11. Appareil d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, ladite couche de conversion de couleur comprenant en outre :
- une première couche de conversion de couleur (130a) comprenant des premières particules de conversion de couleur (134) qui convertissent la lumière bleue en lumière verte ; et

une seconde couche de conversion de couleur (130b) comprenant des secondes particules de conversion de couleur (136) qui convertissent la lumière bleue en lumière rouge.

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12. Appareil d'affichage selon la revendication 11, comprenant en outre :

un autre élément de transmission sélective (170) agencé entre la première couche de conversion de couleur et la seconde couche de conversion de couleur, et configuré pour transmettre la lumière bleue et la lumière verte et réfléchir la lumière rouge, 10

ladite seconde couche de conversion de couleur étant disposée entre l'autre élément de transmission sélective et le panneau d'affichage. 15

13. Appareil d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre : 20

une couche électro-optique (180) configurée pour régler la quantité de lumière qui est incidente sur l'élément de transmission sélective, sur la base de caractéristiques optiques de celui-ci qui changent avec un signal électrique appliqué ; et 25

une partie électrode configurée pour appliquer le signal électrique appliqué à la couche électro-optique. 30

14. Appareil d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre :

un élément d'agrandissement d'image (212) configuré pour agrandir l'image générée dans le panneau d'affichage ; et 35

un élément de convergence d'image (230) configuré pour faire converger l'image agrandie et une image correspondant à un environnement extérieur dans un certain espace. 40

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FIG. 1

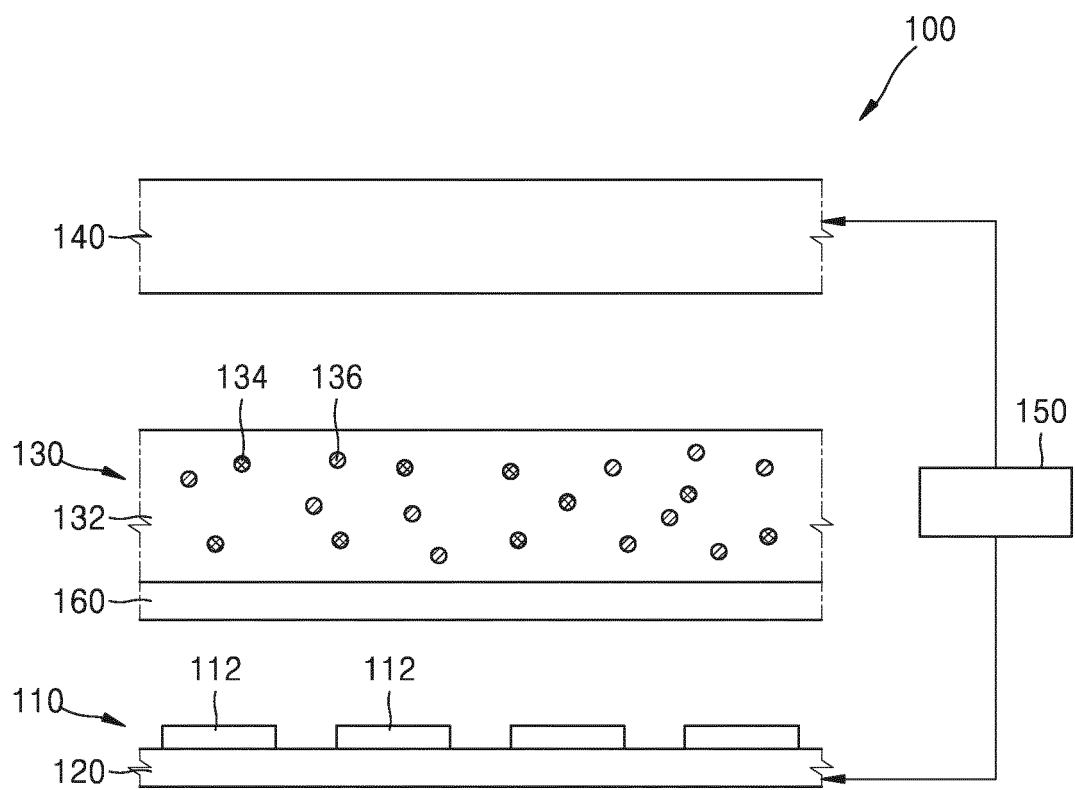


FIG. 2A

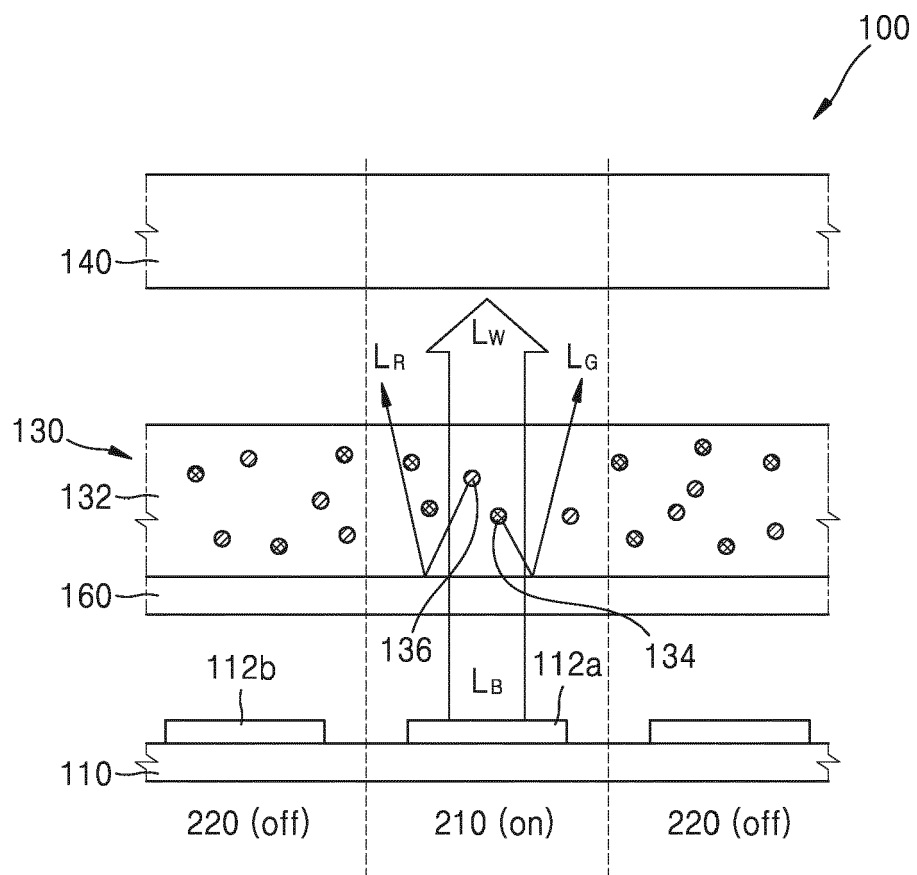


FIG. 2B

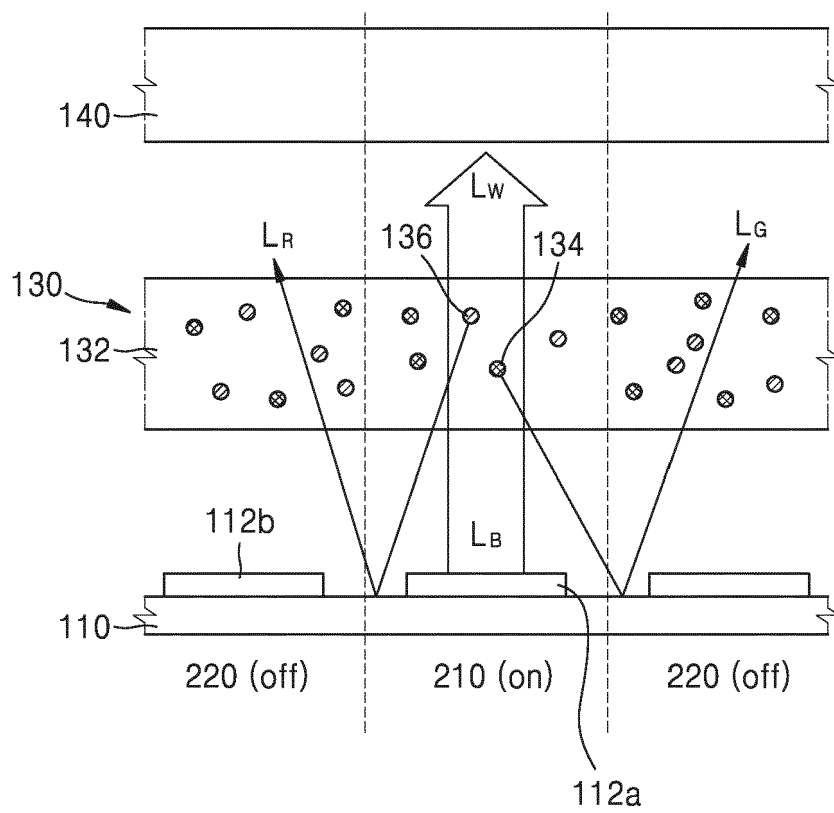


FIG. 3

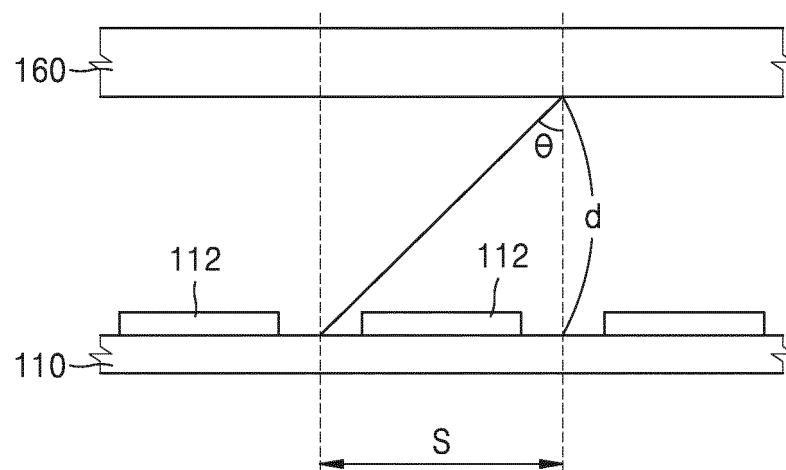


FIG. 4

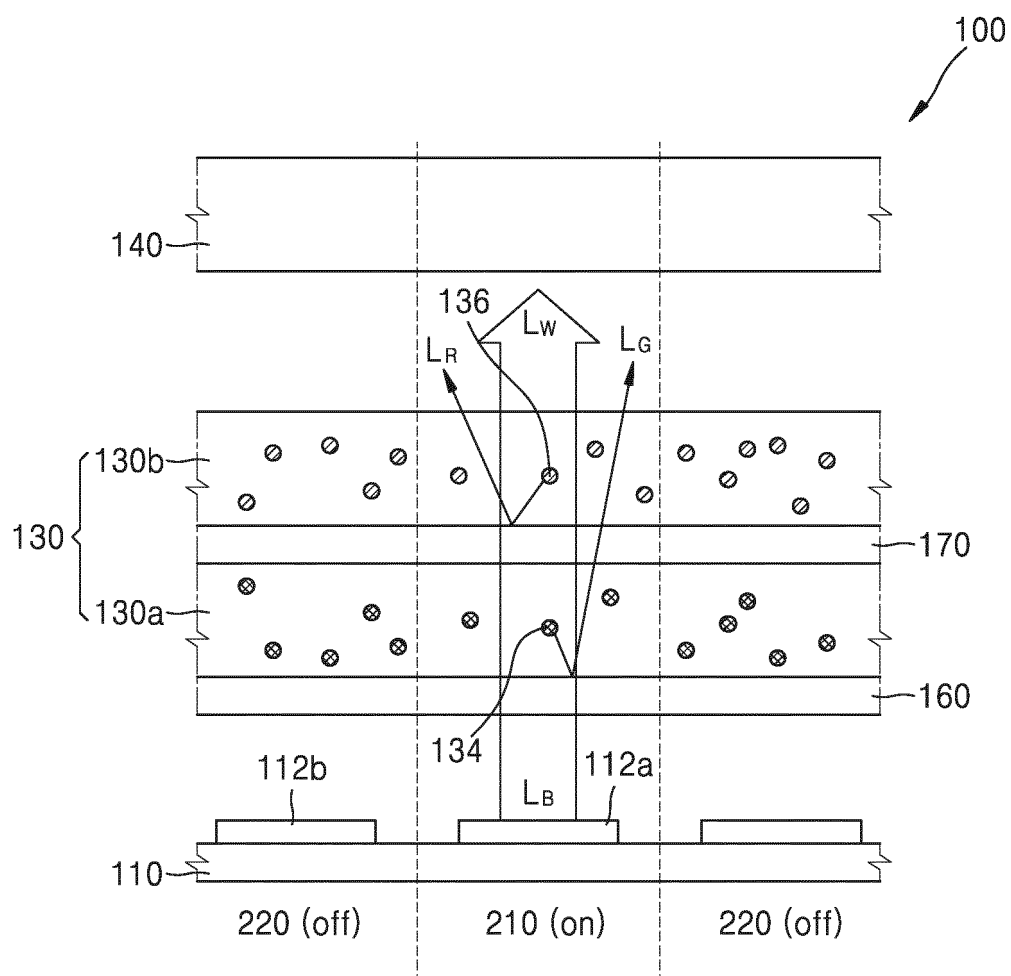


FIG. 5

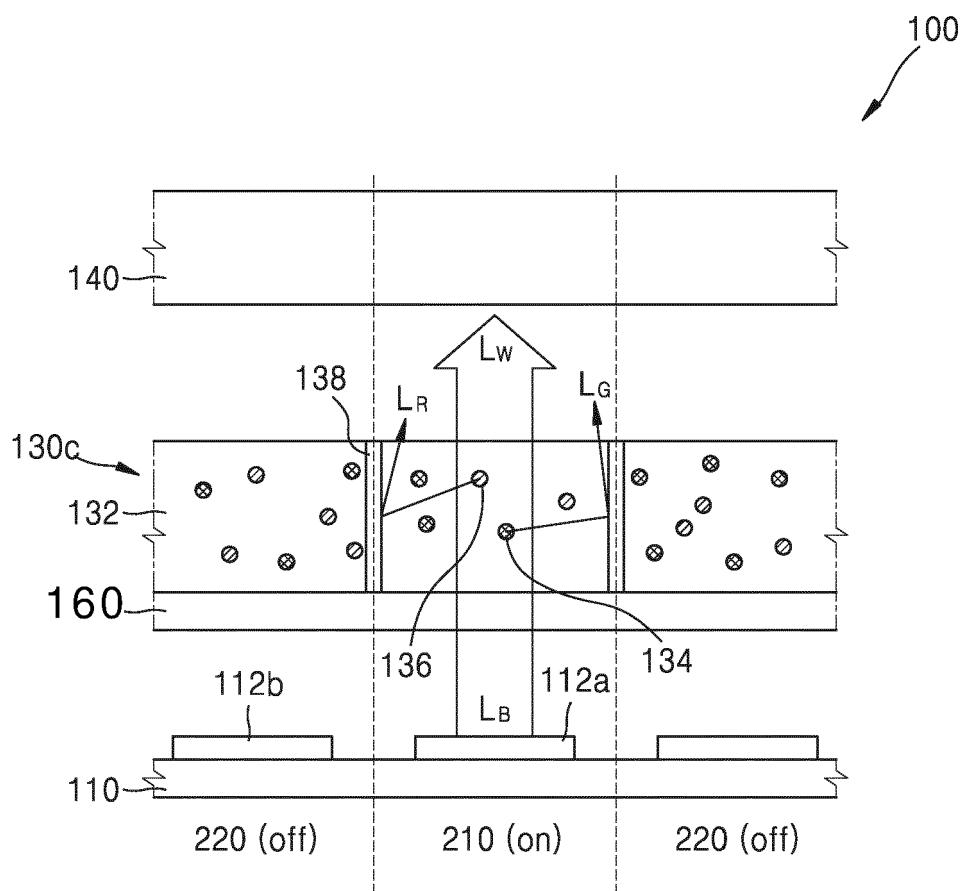


FIG. 6

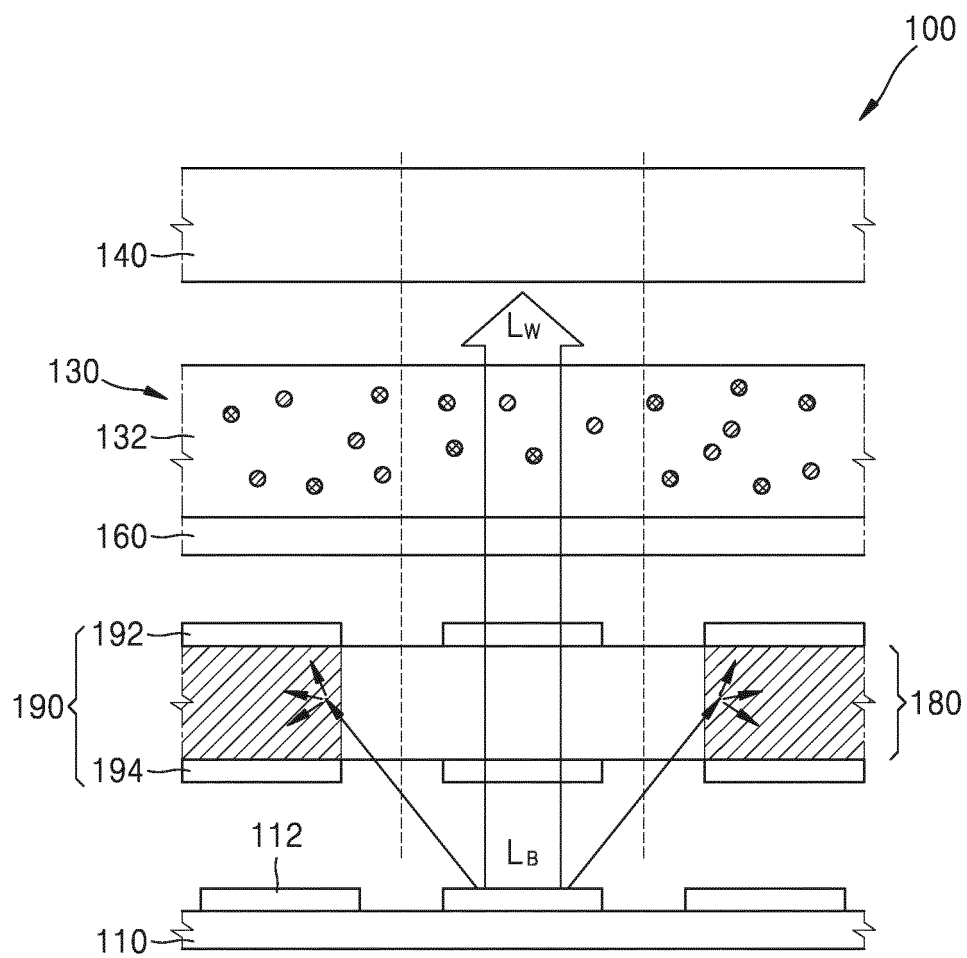


FIG. 7

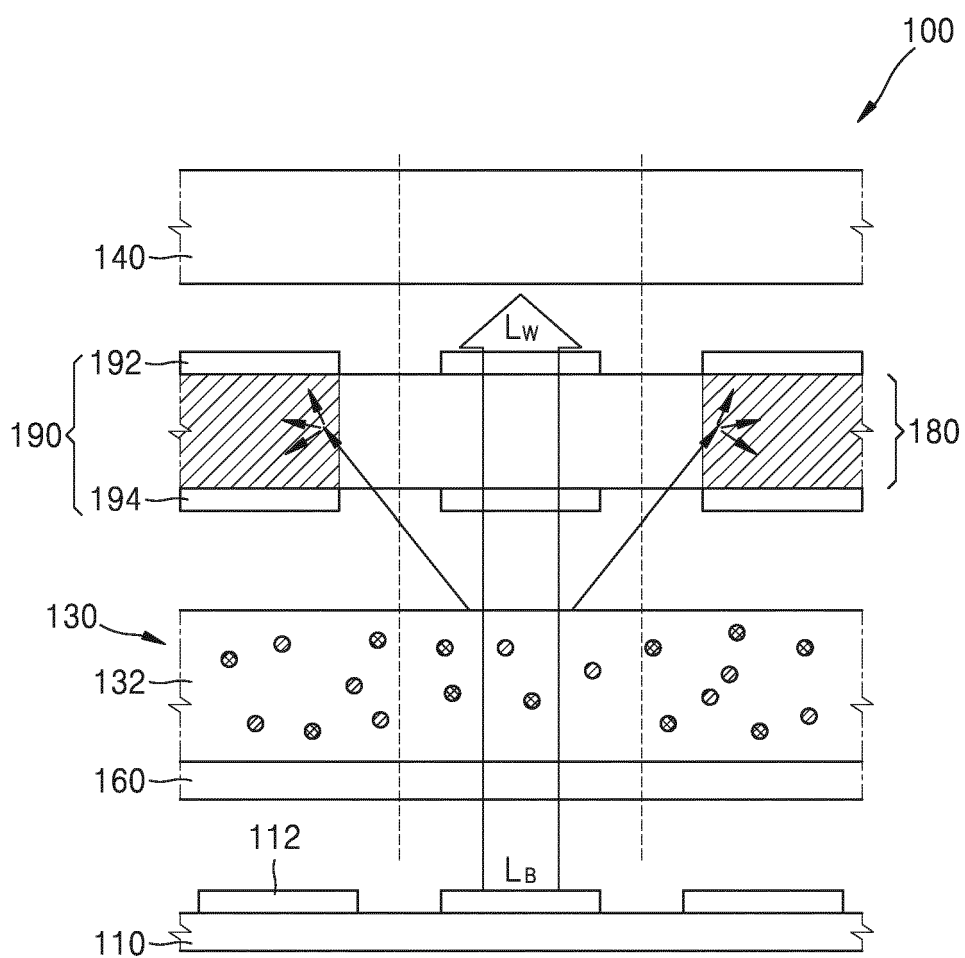
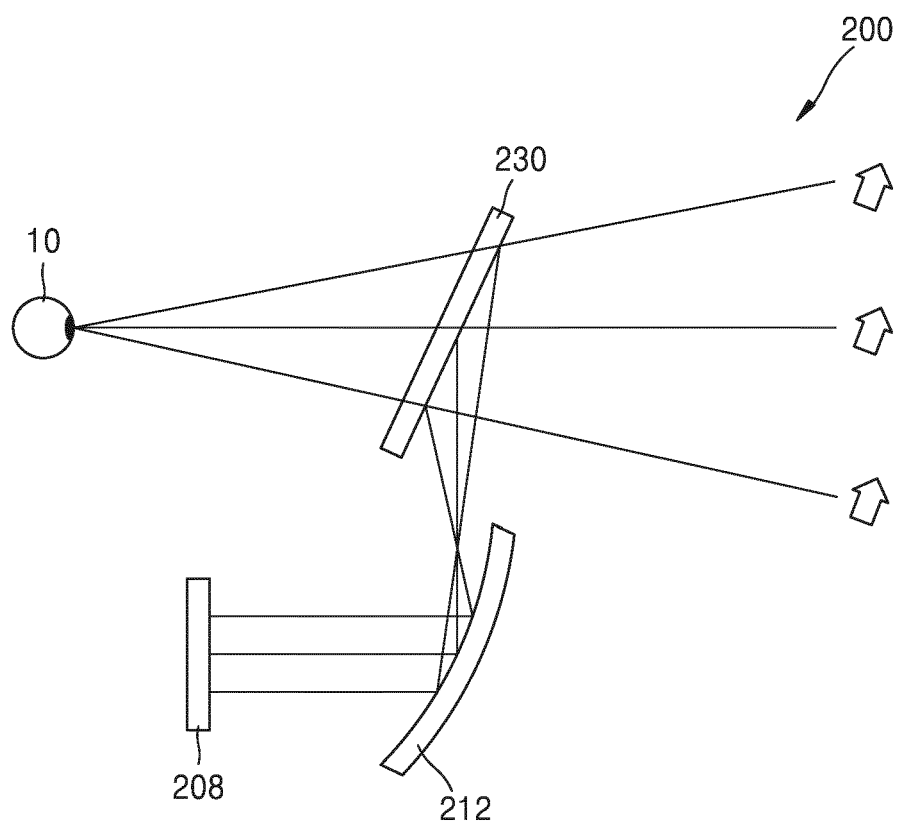


FIG. 8



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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